



— 2017 —
SOUTH DAKOTA
GRASSLANDS PLANNER



Photos shows comparison depth of moisture penetration on approximately 4% slope after a rain. August 13, 1970, Walworth County, SD.

**HEALTHY, WELL MANAGED GRASSLANDS = HEALTHIER SOILS =
BETTER RAINFALL INFILTRATION & RETENTION = HIGHER PRODUCTION**

Grassland Managers,

It is doubtful that anyone would argue the importance of rainfall and water to every South Dakotan. Across the state discussions are being held on what we can do to make our fields, pastures, and soil ready to receive precipitation. How we manage our lands determines how well that land is able to absorb and hold onto that water.

We are learning so much as new information and research is gathered daily. Some knowledge has been around for a while as the historical photo shows. What does better rainfall infiltration mean on a landscape scale? -It means increased production on our grasslands.

Most years, NRCS helps South Dakota ranchers apply over 80,000 acres of improved grazing management through the facilitating practices of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). It is very reasonable to assume that land is able to infiltrate 1 additional inch of rainfall with that improved management and the improved soil health that results.

That extra inch amount of water, over 80,000 acres, would fill 264,000 tanker trucks. They would stretch 3,500 miles. It is only 2,800 miles from Los Angeles to New York City.

What does it mean for production? Normally, grasslands can produce 150 to 200 pounds of forage with every additional inch of soil moisture. Over 80,000 acres that is 12 million pounds of forage. Let assume we only harvest 25% of that with grazing livestock....that is an additional 3,300 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) of production.

Here is a quick calculation for a 10,000 acre ranch.

10,000 acres x 150 lbs. forage produced per acre =
1,500,000 lbs. of forage

If the rancher utilizes 25%...

1,500,000 lbs. x .25% = 375,000 lbs.

375,000 lbs. divided by 900 lbs. per Animal Unit Month (AUM) =
416.67 AUMs

So, if we could get more water to infiltrate the soil on that 10,000 acre ranch, that value would be additional forage for over 400 additional AUMs.

Ranchers who develop and implement comprehensive grazing management systems increase the health of their soil. That healthier soil will better handle rain, or lack of rain, throughout the year. We have come a long way in understanding and managing our natural resources. At the start of 2017, many of us are evaluating where we've been, celebrating accomplishments, and looking ahead. As a land manager, you develop goals for your operation that include economics, environment and community. The partners involved with this grassland planner want to help you achieve those goals.

Thank you for your part in keeping healthy the environment we all share. Enjoy the Grassland Conservation Planner.

Jeff Zimprich, State Conservationist
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
South Dakota

Board of Directors and Members of the South Dakota
Grassland Coalition



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JANUARY

Leaving forage standing has many benefits and is not a “waste.” Standing forage reduces bare ground (less erosion and evaporation), builds root mass and organic matter in the soil, increases infiltration & reduces runoff, and it has a higher potential for recovery under stress situations. It can also serve as a stockpile for winter grazing.

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JANUARY 2017

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	1	2	3	4

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 New Year's Day	2	3	4 Contact your local NRCS for help in developing your conservation plan - the first step to address your resource goals.	5	6	7
8	9	10 If your operation needs improvements on your grazing lands, consider applying for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) or the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). Sign-up is continuous.	11	12	13	14
15	16 Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2 Mark your calendar for SDSU Extension, NRCS and other conservation partner workshops throughout the year.	3	4



FEBRUARY

Shelter can provide benefits to livestock while increasing land values and landscape amenity. Livestock production of meat and fiber is increased due to reduction of heat and/or cold stress. Cold stress in cattle can reduce gain by as much as 30 percent over several weeks. Environmental benefits of fabricated shelters include healthier riparian areas and thus improved water quality.

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

FEBRUARY 2017

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
Conservation easements can keep working lands in production while protecting the grassland resource. Contact NRCS or USFWS for options and payment rates.						
5	6	7	8	9 Groundhog Day	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19 Lincoln's Birthday	20	21 Valentine's Day	22 Great Horned Owls begin nesting.	23	24	25
26	27 President's Day	28	1 Washington's Birthday	2	3	4
		Mardi Gras				



MARCH

Working agricultural lands provide
benefits for wildlife as well as livestock.

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	1	2	3	4

MARCH 2017

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

Male sage grouse begin attending leks to perform courtship strutting displays.

Based on rainfall amounts received last fall and precipitation forecast for this spring, determine if grass production will be close to normal or reduced this spring. Develop and/or revise action items within your drought contingency plan as needed. Find the NRCS SD Drought Tool at www.sd.nrcs.usda.gov.

Western Meadowlarks migrate through the state. Nesting in medium height grassland habitat begins in mid-May.

Make sure your pollinator plot planning and site preparation are on schedule. Add a smaller butterfly or native pollinator garden near your home, including milkweeds to attract monarchs.

Chorus frogs emerge and begin calling from small wetlands.

Daylight Savings Begins @ 2am

First Day of Spring



APRIL

Over 1,100 native plants, including this flowering Pasque, can be found in South Dakota grasslands. Diversity of plants and animals above ground ensures diversity of life below the surface.

APRIL 2017

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Watch for migrating Sandhill and Whooping cranes. Report Whooping Crane sightings to SD Game, Fish and Parks or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.			Finalize grazing plans for this growing season.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Assess growth of introduced cool-season pasture. Continue to use hay, grains or silage forages if spring pasture growth is less than 3-leaf stage.	Look for flowering pasqueflower in native rangelands.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Easter Day	Tax Day	Mallard and pintail ducks begin nesting. Do you have a drought plan?	Average nest initiation for prairie grouse in central SD.			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Take advantage of early-growing species (e.g., bluegrass) in order to manage species composition. Plan and complete spring weed control. Spot spraying may be necessary.			Administrative Professionals Day	Warblers migrate through the state, passing through or staying to rest. The Yellow Warbler is a common nesting warbler nearly statewide.		
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
Grass is greening up, do you need to adjust your mineral program?						



MAY

The soil is nature's storehouse of its treasures – it is never too early to pass on a legacy of managing our resources for future generations. Every year is different. Evaluate your pastures and their stage of growth before turnout. Proper grazing management impacts the soil's ability to allow infiltration and store moisture.

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

MAY 2017

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	1

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	1 May Day	2 Graze before boot stages/seed set for better forage quality then rotate for plant recovery.	3	4 Use your infiltration kit to test your soil. National Day of Prayer	5 Start of primary nesting season as referenced in many Farm Bill programs. Cinco De Mayo	6
7 Watch for details of the SD Grassland Coalition's Annual Bird Tour.	8	9	10	11	12	13 International Migratory Bird Day
14 Mother's Day	15 Watch for monarch butterflies.	16 Peak nest initiation for pheasants in eastern SD.	17 Watch for grass tetany.	18 Lark Buntings arrive to nest in grasslands. The black-and-white male's courtship display includes a flight 20-30 feet aboveground. He then flutters to the ground while singing. The Bobolink is similar to appearance. The male does low display flights, singing while fluttering his wings.	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 Place salt and mineral away from water resources to provide for better range utilization.	26	27
28	29 Peak of white-tailed deer fawn births in Eastern SD. Memorial Day	30	31	1	2	3



The Cronin Family and Dan Forgey – 2016 Leopold Conservation Award®



JUNE

Be a lifelong learner – seek out events on the South Dakota Grasslands Coalition and the South Dakota Soil Health Coalition's web sites or check us out on Facebook.

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

JUNE 2017

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	Remember to enter information in your Record of Livestock Grazing.			Peak of prairie grouse hatch.		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Peak of mule deer fawn births in western SD.	Start looking for native forbs/flowers and shrubs that indicate healthy rangelands (e.g. purple coneflower, prairie coneflower, purple prairie clover, prairie smoke, leadplant, etc.)			Begin to seed summer annual forages.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Check water sources frequently.			Flag Day		Peak of pheasant hatch.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Father's Day			First Day of Summer	Watch grazing heights and rest periods carefully!		
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
	Move animals based on plant height NOT calendar dates!					

JULY

Cattle need a clean and ready source of water – intake of water directly influences forage intake and ultimately cattle gains. Typically cattle prefer water from a tank over open natural sources, and will often perform better.



JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	1

JULY 2017

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graze annual forages at 18-24" height. Watch pasture for weeds & invasives. Remember to enter information in your Record of Livestock Grazing. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate shade/water needs and plan for next year. Slow rotation and lengthen recovery periods. 	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Independence Day	If drought conditions occurred in the spring and continue now, forage production will be reduced. Action items for herd management and adjustments to the grazing plan may need to be implemented.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Check water sources frequently for condition, i.e., sediment or algae can reduce an animal's water intake.					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Field check growth before turning into warm-season grass pastures.			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Thistles are best controlled at boot stage.		Collect flower seeds from annuals for next year's butterfly garden.			
30	31	1	2	3	4	5



AUGUST

Utilize cover crops to build soil health on cropland and to provide an alternative source of forage for livestock when the pasture begins to dry down.

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

AUGUST 2017

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
			Remember to enter details in your Record of Livestock Grazing.			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Contact the SD Grassland Coalition about the South Dakota Grazing School.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Start planning for native seed harvest.	Consider cover crops as alternative forage; plant into small grain stubble.		Continue to implement Drought Contingency Plan action items as needed.			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			Plan winter feed supply.			
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

SEPTEMBER

Plan and install watering sources to help with livestock distribution, water quality and water quantity, and livestock performance.



AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

SEPTEMBER 2017

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
					Remember to enter details in your Record of Livestock Grazing.	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Labor Day	Continue to implement Drought Contingency Plan action items as needed.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Patriot Day			Target pastures dominated by cool-season invasive species if green-up occurs in order to reduce pressure on native grasses.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Watch for migrating Monarch butterflies.				First Day of Autumn	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Warblers migrate through the state on their way south. Many are neotropical migrants that winter in Central and South America, making migration stops critical to their survival.		Sandhill Cranes migrate through the state. Endangered Whooping Cranes may travel with them or in separate small family groups. Report Whooping Crane sightings to SD Game, Fish and Parks or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.			



Many benefits are derived from the use of cover crops including: management of residue levels, management of soil moisture, recovery of residual nitrogen in the soil, reduction of compaction layers from past tillage, and others. Infiltration is also increased, and runoff is reduced – notice the depth of infiltration as shown by the red dye on the right.

OCTOBER

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER 2017

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	1	2

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 Conduct annual soil tests on fertilized pasture.	4	5	6 Enjoy the results of your management! Plan an outing with a child for pheasant, grouse, deer or duck hunting and introduce them to what conservation looks like.	7
8	9 Columbus Day Native American Day	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17 If your operation needs improvements on your grazing lands, consider applying for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) or the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). Technical assistance is free and financial assistance sign-up is continuous.	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Continue to implement Drought Contingency Plan action items as needed.				
29	30 Remember to enter details in your Record of Livestock Grazing.	31 Halloween	1	2	3 Allow animals to graze alternative forage sources, such as cover crops or cornstalks, to allow a rest period for pastures. Try strip grazing the stalks to reduce trampling.	4

NOVEMBER

Crop aftermath provides an alternative forage source for livestock – manage grazing to retain adequate levels of residue. Residue protects soil from erosion and builds organic matter. Consider opportunities in your operations for cover crop mixes, such as aerial seeding in standing crops.



OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

NOVEMBER 2017

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
				Prepare water systems and equipment for freezing temperatures!		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Daylight Savings Time Ends		Watch for Snowy Owls as they move south into South Dakota during years when food may be scarce farther north.				Veteran's Day
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Evaluate end of year pasture use.			Prepare your financial statements for your lender and you!	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
				Thanksgiving Day		
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Start the tax planning process.		69th Annual SDCA Convention and Trade show November 28th - 30th in Pierre. Do you have your 2017 pastures figured out?				



DECEMBER

South Dakota Grasslands Evaluate 2016. Plan for 2017 and the next generation.

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	1	2

DECEMBER 2017

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Test forages and hay before feeding; results can improve winter feeding efficiency. Separate animals by nutritional needs; lactating or gestating stock need your best forages.						
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Check pastures and the SD Drought Tool for 2018 forage production forecast.				Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
National Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Counts completed throughout the state. These counts have been done since 1901, making this the longest-running citizen science bird project in the U.S.				Monitor body condition score trends of your herds.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				First Day of Winter		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Christmas Eve	Christmas	Did you remember to take a vacation this year? Plan for next year!				
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
New Year's Eve						

GRASSLAND PLANNING

Through this Grassland Planner, the U.S. Department of Agriculture NRCS is working with the South Dakota Grassland Coalition (SDGC) and other partners to improve the health of grassland resources. The NRCS, SDGC & SDSU Extension Service and other entities can assist you to determine and formulate resource protection and enhancement options that fit your operation. Depending upon the area of expertise and/or need for financial assistance, staff are available through NRCS and SD Conservation Districts, and other partners such as the SD Grassland Coalition & SDSU Extension specialists, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the South Dakota Departments of Agriculture and Game, Fish and Parks, and private organizations, such as Pheasants Forever, Ltd., who may have additional avenues of assistance.

Many resources are available to help you determine and formulate resource protection and enhancement options that fit your operation. Technical help is available for:

- Soil health
- Water quality and quantity
- Grazing systems
- Fencing
- Monitoring techniques
- Drought management
- Grasses for forage production

Depending upon the area of expertise and/or need for financial assistance, staff are available through the following conservation partners.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
www.nrcs.usda.gov
South Dakota State Office
(605) 352-1200

SD Department of Agriculture
sdda.sd.gov
(605) 773-3375

Ducks Unlimited
www.ducks.org/
south-dakota
(605) 881-3379

South Dakota Grassland Coalition
www.sdgrass.org

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks
gfp.sd.gov
(605) 773-3658

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
13 S. Willson, Suite 1
Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 582-0236

South Dakota Conservation Districts
www.sdconservation.org
(605) 895-4099

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Brookings
www.fws.gov/
mountainprairie/pfw/sd
(605) 697-2500

South Dakota Soil Health Coalition
www.sdsolhealth.org
sdsolhealth@gmail.com

South Dakota State University (SDSU) Extension Service
igrow.org
(605) 394-2236

Pheasants Forever
pheasantsforever.org
(605) 651-2716

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May: Colette Kessler, USDA NRCS SD, Cronin Farms, Potter County
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HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT

SAVORY FRAMEWORK FOR HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT

WHOLE UNDER MANAGEMENT	DECISION MAKERS		RESOURCE BASE			MONEY																					
Holistic Context	Statement of Purpose																										
	Quality of Life																										
	Forms of Production																										
	Future Resource Base																										
Eco system Processes	<div>Community Dynamics</div>									<div>Water Cycle</div>			<div>Mineral Cycle</div>			<div>Energy Flow</div>											
Conventional Decision Making	Objectives			Goals			Vision			Mission																	
Tools	Human Creativity	Technology			Fire	Rest	Grazing	Animal Impact	Living Organisms			Money & Labor															
One or More Factors	Past Experience	Expert Opinion	Research Results		Expediency		Compromise		Cultural Norms		Cost, Etc.																
Testing Questions Objectives and Actions	Cause & Effect	Weak Link <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social• Biological• Financial		Marginal Reaction		Gross Profit Analysis		Energy/Money Source Pattern Of Use		Sustainability		Gut Check															
Management Guidelines	Learning & Practice	Organization & Leadership		Marketing		Time	Stock Density & Herd Effect		Cropping		Burning	Population management															
Processes Unique to Holistic Management	Holistic Financial Planning			Holistic Planned Grazing			Holistic Land Planning			Holistic Ecological Monitoring																	
Feedback Loop	<div>Replan</div>									<div>Plan</div>									<div>Monitor</div>								
										(Assume Wrong with Environment & Financials)																	
										Control																	

RECORD FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Name: _____

Year: _____ Farm No: _____ Tract No: _____

[illegible]

Note: Livestock weight estimated; Beginning Graze Ht. estimated (for accuracy measure at least 10 plant locations); Ending Graze Ht. estimated (For accuracy Measure at least 10 plant locations); Be sure to measure same species for grazed and un-grazed pastures. These notes may be suitable as documentation for conservation programs including the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) or the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP).

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*“The landscape of any farm is
its owner’s portrait of himself.”*

-Aldo Leopold

